

A bill has passed the senate incorporating the city of Edgerton, in this county.

The widow of the late Marshal Jewell, died in New York, yesterday, ten days after her husband was buried.

The proposed county of Park in Montana, will have 333 townships, and will be nine times larger than Rhode Island.

Milwaukee wants the proposed new asylum. Milwaukee is too previous. It should wait and see if Madison wants it.

Judge Mallory, of the Milwaukee municipal court, has been judge thereof twenty-three years, and will be re-elected this spring.

The three-cornered contest in Michigan is still full of perplexities. Sixty-two ballots have been cast, and the end seems as far off as ever.

Loungfellow was born on the 27th of February, 1807, and the event will be celebrated in a great many schools throughout the country to day.

Mr. Tilden gives notice that he is still robust and hopeful, by spending several hundred thousand dollars on the interior of his mansion at Gramercy Park.

The thing which the democrats in congress understand better than anything else, is filibustering. Their long experience in this art, has made them experts.

James Gordon Bennett has given \$7,000 to the aid of the Ohio flood sufferers. While he sometimes expends his princely income extravagantly, he frequently makes a good hit.

Rerdell, who turned state's evidence in the star route case, seems to be more honest than Brady, Dorsey, and others of the conspiracy. He acknowledges himself to be a liar, forger and a thief.

There have been rumors sent out from Milwaukee that Alexander Mitchell was dangerously ill and would take a trip south for the benefit of his health. The reports are unfounded, as specialists from that city say his health is as good as ever.

When Henry Ward Beecher appeals to his congregation for charity, he always leads off with a subscription of a few hundred dollars himself, and the congregation never fails to contribute liberally. His Sunday collection for the flood sufferers was a magnificent sum.

Miss Margaret Mather, the accomplished and successful young actress, was taken down by pneumonia in Boston a few days ago, and was thought to be at the point of death, but a telegram last night from J. M. Hill, says she is out of danger.

Mr. Blaine is evidently bent on keeping out of congress. He has recently told a friend that he had not seen the house or senate in session since he retired from the cabinet, and he does not intend to ever go upon the floor of either house again.

George Scheller has been indicted in Milwaukee for burning the Newhall house on the 10th of last January. While the action of the grand jury does not imply that Scheller is guilty, it nevertheless indicates that there is sufficient evidence against him to warrant an indictment.

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, whom thousands of young people will remember as having written for the Wide Awake and other magazines, a number of interesting articles on art, has been appointed by President Arthur, minister resident and consul general of the United States at Tcheran, Persia.

What the Gazette has frequently said of the south seems to be coming to pass, and that is that it needed more productions of the soil and less politics. It is said that the sale of agricultural implements there this winter has been larger than was ever known before, and the dealers are expecting a big trade in the spring.

This is very true from the Evening Wisconsin: "The famous 'Boss Devil' man, Rev. E. D. Huntley, has struck a heavy blow to Lawrence university by resigning to take a pulpit in Washington. He will have a rare opportunity in that city to study the operations of the 'Boss Devil'."

It looks now as if congress would not be able to squeeze through a tariff bill after all. Next Saturday is the end of the session, and there is so much work to be crowded through that no agreement can likely be made as to a tariff bill by that time. To throw the question of tariff in the hands of the next congress will be an unfortunate thing for the country.

Among the few reforms that congress has inaugurated since the election last fall, is one in relation to the salary of the clerk of the supreme court of the United States. Heretofore he received fees which made his salary \$29,000 last year, or four times as much as the judges of the court. His fees have been cut off, and the new appropriation bill gives him \$5,000 a year.

A few days ago Congressman Van Aernam, of New York, said very thoughtfully: "I attended the memorial services of Abraham Lincoln in 1866, and those of Garfield in 1881. Of the 400 great men who were gathered on the former occasion, only nineteen were present at the latter. In sixteen years a political gener-

ation has passed away. We live and die rapidly on Capitol Hill."

The story comes from Saginaw, Michigan, that seventy lumbermen had been poisoned in a camp some twenty miles from that place. It was accidental, the cook using a can of strychnine in making bread, thinking it was soda. It is said that every one of the seventy men who ate the bread died. The story is not credited in Milwaukee.

Another striking example of the fatal danger of over-speculation in stocks, occurred in New York on Monday, when Gilbert L. Crowell, a broker, managed to become a defaulter to the amount of \$800,000. He was once rich, and president of a bank, but a morbid ambition to plunge into speculation, swept away his wealth, and robbed the estate of which he was manager.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, made a wonderful success in Washington, Monday night, where he played "Francesca di Rimini." The president and his family, and all the members of the cabinet, judges of the supreme court, and other dignitaries were present, and the oration was one of the most inspiring ever known in Washington. The president sent Mr. Barrett a magnificent crown of laurel at the close of the fourth act.

Here is food for reflection: "The warning of Dorsey's fate was evidently not lost upon the republican national committee, of which he was secretary. It approved all the doings of Hubbell's confiscation bureau but ordered the records burned after an investigation had been set on foot. The country will never know where and how the \$260,000 collected from government employees was used."

On February 24th the charters of more than 300 national banks in various parts of the country expired. Nearly all the banks first established went into operation on February 24th, 1863, and their charter period of twenty years has terminated. All but five of those banks have been examined by special agents of the treasury, and will go on without delay, under new charters, but with the same organization. The others will do the same as soon as the examiners report upon them.

Mr. W. S. Candee, of Milwaukee, cashier of the Manufacturers' bank of that city, was on Monday afternoon presented with an elegant and costly gold watch and chain, on behalf of the depositors and patrons of the Manufacturers' bank, for his personal bravery in rescuing the money and valuables from the bank vaults during the Newhall fire. Mr. Candee's son, who assisted his father, was also presented with \$50 in gold. Mr. A. Aldrich made the presentation speech. Mr. Candee, at the greatest risk—the inside of the bank all being on fire—secured money and valuables to the value of \$660,000.

Five years ago the fast mail was tried between New York and Chicago, but was soon abandoned for the alleged reason that it did not pay either the government or the railroads. But another attempt will be made to run the mail train from New York to Chicago, on the schedule time adopted five years ago, and the congressional conference committee which has in charge the postoffice appropriation bill, has decided in favor of it. It was also found that the fast-mail train between New York and Chicago, for instance, reached Chicago six hours earlier than any other train. The committee of conference has also decided to fix the time when the provision relating to 2-cent postage shall go into operation on October 1, next.

The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel says the petitions presented in the assembly in favor of a prohibitory amendment contain 9,040 names, of which 5,000 are voters, and a carload of petitions bearing on the same point are to be submitted this week. This organized effort differs materially from the one of two years ago. Then the petitions were being circulated by the political leaders of the movement, while this year the Women's christian temperance union, of Wisconsin, is solely responsible for the introduction of a joint resolution amending the constitution in this respect. Mr. Johnson introduced it, but will not urge it. He says it is apparent that nothing beneficial can be accomplished this year, and so decides it had policy to make a fight. He is in favor of going in for high license, however, and will endeavor to have such a law passed.

John Gilbert, the actor, who lost his wife, and maintained severe injuries himself, at the burning of the Newhall house, has brought suit against the owners of that hotel, claiming damages to the amount of \$20,000. He alleges in the complaint that the death of his wife and the injuries he sustained, were the result of gross carelessness on the part of the managers of the hotel. It is not likely that he will be able to recover, but there does not seem to be any substantial reason why he shall not. Railways and other corporations are sued for loss of life and limb in accidents result. They are compelled to pay for such personal injuries, why not hotel proprietors? Mr. Gilbert is the only one that has brought suit, and if he should, recover it may possibly do much more than legislation can do to make hotels more safe in their management.

If the Democrats would stop harping on the incompetency of Mr. I. T. Carr, to act as chief clerk of the assembly, and buckle down to business, they would do the state a great favor. It was rumored that a general assessment would be made on the democratic members to pay Mr. Spooner who has been called to fill the position of chief clerk, as he peremptorily refused to go on the pay roll as an employee. The report comes from Madison that only a few of the democrats will pay for a republican clerk, the majority of them affirming that the leaders who pushed Mr. Carr in the position he could not fill, should bear the expense. One of the democrats who objects to the assessment says: "We brought forward a candidate well fitted for the position, but they chose to defeat him for the benefit of a man thoroughly unqualified. They furnish the music, let them pay the musicians." The only way is to make the best of a bad bargain, and if the democrats in the assembly decline to contribute by assessment, Mr. Speaker Finch should promptly make good the deficiency, as the employment of Spooner saved him from suffering the fate of Mr. Carr.

WASHINGTON.

A Struggle in the House Over the Proposed New Rule.

Its Adoption Prevented by the Democrats Breaking a Quorum and Forcing Adjournment.

Senator Logan's War on the Elegant Idlers of the Army and Navy—Minor Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Reed, of Maine, called up the proposed new rule. The house was in due humor, and entered upon the contest without any exhibition of excitement. Mr. Page wanted to take up the river and harbor bill, and at first asked the house to give that measure the preference, but was induced to withdraw. Mr. Carlisle immediately renewed the question whether the house would consider the proposed rule, and the roll was called. Nine Pennsylvania Republicans voted with the Democrats against it, and Harlan, of New Jersey, Democrat, voted with the Republicans. When the calling of the roll was drawing to a close, a few Republicans and Democrats strolled up to the clerk's desk and obtained a hint from the clerk that a majority seemed to be against considering the rule. This information spread over the house, and all of the Pennsylvania Republicans who had made a show of opposition except two of them stampeded to the affirmative, and this change of vote enabled Reed to get the resolution before the house. Carlisle and McLean, of Maryland, then began a series of dilatory motions that detained the house until 5 o'clock. At that hour the resolution was ordered. Reed moved the previous question in order to deprive the Democrats of all opportunity to offer an amendment that would give the house a chance to vote whether it would accept the senate bill or send it to a conference committee. During the day the senate had recalled the bill, and having corrected the clerical errors there was now no excuse for refusing to submit the question to the house for a majority to decide what should be done with the bill. Blackburn raised a point of order, and in a short speech, which attracted considerable attention, laid out the Republican parliamentary outrage which the Republicans had determined to perpetrate by means of dilatory motions that had secured a majority of support from the low-tariff Republicans. Speaker Hoar overruled Blackburn. The Democrats appealed but the Republicans outvoted them, and the house took a recess for two hours.

At night the galleries of the house were packed with spectators of the contest that was waged under gas-light at the capitol. Carlisle asked the consent of Reed to amend the proposed rule so as to allow the house to consider or non-concur with the senate, but the request was gruffly refused, and Carlisle moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee that it should report it at all. It should be with an amendment in conformity with the practice and precedents, so that the house might be free to concur or non-concur. Reed acceded to the request, and the resolution to amend the rule could not be entertained. This question was discussed by Robinson, Reed, and others of Massachusetts, and Carlisle on one side and Carlisle, Hammond, and Logan on the other, and after ruled that the motion to recommit was not in order. Carlisle appealed, and the speaker was again sustained by a majority vote.

Then, after a lively argument between the leaders on each side, a vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolution. The Democrats refused to be a party to what they considered an unconstitutional amendment to the constitution, and eight Democrats—from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Tennessee and West Virginia—cast their votes in the negative. Even with this help the Republicans were able to muster a quorum, and after the formality of a call of the house, which showed that there were 210 members present, the house adjourned, leaving the controversy unsettled. Senators Spooner, Van Wyck and Blaine, however, were not present, and it was not until 10 o'clock that the house adjourned. The bill on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent. When the private pension bills which occupied the attention of the senate almost the whole day was one that gave rise to some doubt as to the ability of the speaker to do his duty in the service has received a pension of \$8 a month till she was sixteen, the age at which penance to orphan cases. As the girl is absolutely helpless and unable to take care of herself, and has no relatives except a few distant ones, who can barely support herself taking in washing, the committee on pensions reported a bill containing the pension for this girl. Under the general law pensions to orphan cases when they reach the age of 16, on the theory that they can then support themselves, but this girl can do more for herself now than when she was an infant. Senators Platt and Cockrell opposed the bill on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent. When the private pension bills which occupied the attention of the senate almost the whole day was one that gave rise to some doubt as to the ability of the speaker to do his duty in the service has received a pension of \$8 a month till she was sixteen, the age at which penance to orphan cases. As the girl is absolutely helpless and unable to take care of herself, and has no relatives except a few distant ones, who can barely support herself taking in washing, the committee on pensions reported a bill containing the pension for this girl. Under the general law pensions to orphan cases when they reach the age of 16, on the theory that they can then support themselves, but this girl can do more for herself now than when she was an infant. Senators Platt and Cockrell opposed the bill on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent. When the private pension bills which occupied the attention of the senate almost the whole day was one that gave rise to some doubt as to the ability of the speaker to do his duty in the service has received a pension of \$8 a month till she was sixteen, the age at which penance to orphan cases. As the girl is absolutely helpless and unable to take care of herself, and has no relatives except a few distant ones, who can barely support herself taking in washing, the committee on pensions reported a bill containing the pension for this girl. Under the general law pensions to orphan cases when they reach the age of 16, on the theory that they can then support themselves, but this girl can do more for herself now than when she was an infant. Senators Platt and Cockrell opposed the bill on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent.

Senators who lost an arm or a leg, or a hand or foot, or received an equivalent injury, and Senator Williams, who wanted to get action on the bill appropriating \$50,000 to establish a bureau of animal industry, to protect livestock from diseases, especially pleuro-pneumonia. The gentleman from Kentucky got beaten, whereas he was very indignant. The bill, he says, is the latest interest in this country, and ought not to be neglected by congress. He says he is just charged full and overflowing with a speech on this bill, and he has had to get a chance to make it. He will try every day to get his bill before the senate.

THE ARMY AND NAVY. Senator Logan is bound to break up the favoritism in the army and navy departments which enables a large number of the officers of the army and navy to reside for years in Washington, doing nothing very important that any one can find out, while other officers are kept at sea or on the Indian frontier. When the army bill was up, Senator Logan tried to get into it a provision that officers belonging to regiments should not be detailed to duty in Washington more than once in a year, but the committee on the subject of the army and navy has not yet reported. The senator expects an answer in time for some action at this session, and by next winter he says he thinks something can be done to break up the present custom.

As naval officers on shore duty get larger pay than those on waiting orders, there is always a pressure in the navy for assignment to shore duty when they come in from sea. Congress directed the secretary of the navy last summer to detach from shore duty all who were not actually required. The result of this was the detachment of fourteen line and forty-five staff officers. One hundred and sixty-two navy and marine officers were left in Washington after the reduction of the assignments to shore duty had been made. Of these twenty-six were at the navy-yard, thirty in the various bureaus of the department, twenty-one on undesignated special duty, twelve at the naval observatory, where they are in the way of the practical astronomer, twenty-two at the hydrographic office, which must be rather crowded, and eight at the Smithsonian institution, where they are studying various sciences. Senator Logan says many officers are not intended to be scientific men, and the details to the Smithsonian are not required for the good of the service.

SPECIAL SESSION POSSIBILITIES. The question of special sessions of the senate has been settled, and the action of the senate on the subject is as follows: There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the necessity of an executive session of the senate, and among senators themselves. The fact that Judge Davis has indicated his willingness to vacate the chair before the 4th of March does not, in the opinion of some senators at least, solve the difficulty. It appears that the republican side of the senate is in favor of the special session. The republican side must agree upon the successor of Judge Davis. Now some of the senators want a reorganization of the senate, and are committed to that scheme. The democratic side, however, propose to temporarily agree to leave the senate in charge of Democratic officials till next December. The general opinion is, however, that there will be no necessity for a special session.

RETALIATION. Among the large amount of new legislation proposed in the senate, yesterday, was a joint resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Illinois, which recites by way of preamble that Germany has adopted measures to exclude the importation of wines from the United States, and that certain large quantities of deleterious wines are annually imported from Germany into the United States. It is therefore proposed that after July 1, 1883, the importation of the same wines from Germany into the United States shall be prohibited until means can be provided by law to prevent the importation of deleterious wines. This is designed partly as a retaliatory measure for the German prohibition of American pork, and in line with the views of the German press of Chicago and St. Louis and with the suggestion of the American minister of Germany.

RAILROAD LINES. A method of settling controversies by railroad companies of other corporations and actual settlers upon lands supposed to be a portion of the public domain was suggested by Representative Carpenter, of Iowa, in the form of a bill presented in the house yesterday. It is that, when actual settlers have made homesteads or pre-emptions upon lands which the general land office holds to be public lands, any controversies respecting the title of such lands and the rights of parties should be adjudicated by the courts before the land office and in her charmingly animated way she said: "I wonder that the American people, quick to act and jealous of the fame of their great heroes, should not ere this have erected a monument over the resting-place of this great man."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE. Bad Blood All Around—Democratic Caucus—Bureau of Statistics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—In the house yesterday the bill providing that legal advertising should be published in the daily instead of weekly papers in cities was under consideration and was discussed at length. This was the bill in which John C. Shoemaker was particularly interested. In course of the debate Mr. Gibson, of Clark county, who has been so bitterly attacked in an Indianapolis sheet, took occasion to reflect severely on Mr. Shoemaker, among other things referring to him as a "highly educated man" who had "swayed more magnets of political disorganization in the Democratic party than any man who has ever been a member of it."

In the senate Mr. Bundy introduced a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of three Democrats and two Republicans to investigate the condition of the state treasury, as it was a well-known fact that the treasurer was loaning out about \$90,000 of the state's money for his personal benefit contrary to the law, which provides that the money shall remain in the treasury. The resolution was referred to the committee on finance, which Senator Macgoz stated that the greater part of the money was loaned to a bank of which Gov. Porter was the principal stockholder. The Democratic vote down the resolution by a party vote.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS last night decided not to pass the congressional appropriation bill and not to take up the question of the Indian police bill. Will A. Peelle was chosen to succeed J. B. Connor as chief of the bureau of statistics, and Prof. Collett is to remain state geologist.

GARFIELD'S TOMB.

A Touching Scene on the Occasion of the Visit of Christine Nilsson.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—A touching scene was noticed at the tomb of President Garfield yesterday afternoon. Persons who were in Lake View cemetery noticed a richly clad lady peering into the vault doors, the sentry standing aside to admit her. It was Christine Nilsson, the Swedish singer, and as she bowed her head before the tomb and looked long and earnestly at the casket, a correspondent came near. She turned at once, and in her charmingly animated way, with glowing cheeks—for the day was cold—and sparkling eyes, said: "I wonder that the American people, quick to act and jealous of the fame of their great heroes, should not ere this have erected a monument over the resting-place of this great man."

Banks fail, insurance companies fail, but Collins' Cherry Cough Cure never fails. It does not cure consumption, corns or cancer, but it will cure a cough or cold every time. It is pleasant, safe, certain, cheap, and is sold by Prentice & Evenson.

Physicians attest: "COLDEN'S LIQUID BEER is particularly useful in Diphtheria, fever, and every depressing disease."

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THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF MESTAYER'S EVER POPULAR

Tourists,

IN THE

PULLMAN PALACE CAR,

Now in the fourth season of success.

UPPER PARTS: ARTISTIC MUSIC! CHORUS DANCING! All in a Pullman car, which the Company have with them. Over

1,600 Performances Already Given of this entertainment in the United States.

PRICES—75, 50, and 35 cents.

RESERVED SEATS AT PRENTICE & EVENSON'S

BOWLER CITY ROLLER

SKATING RINK!



The Rolling Rago. Myers House Block. Open Day and Evening! FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

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Just Received, the Largest and Best Line of

Men's and Boys' Hand Made Boots!

Calf, Kip and Grain.

Warranted Water Proof

Also a nice line of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes

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DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

Where You Can Find

The Most Substantial

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FOR YOUR MONEY IN THE CITY

HENRY HEMMING & SON.

Next Door Rock County National Bank. 864 Second St.

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General Closing Sale!

OF WINTER GOODS!

AT

J.M. Bostwick & Sons'

This being the closing of the first year of our business, we propose to make one of the cheapest sales of Winter Goods ever made in the state.

150 Satin Dolmans and Diagonal Beavers, at exactly N. Y. Cost. 200 Winter Shawls at exactly N. Y. Cost. 250 Pairs White and Colored Blankets, at exactly N. Y. Cost.

5,000 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS!

In all the fall and winter shades, that have been selling from two to three shillings, we place them on the counter at 15 cents per yard. This is one of the leading features of the sale, and will be one of the best bargains we shall have to offer. Call and see them. 500 of the Albany Home-Made Shirts, that have been selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50. We shall put the whole lot on the counter at 50 cents. No one can afford to pass this pile.

EMBROIDERIES.

We shall put up a large pile of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, at from 2 to 5 cents a yard. IRISH CROCHET EDGING. 50 boxes of New Patterns. (We will sell you 12 yards for 10 cents, 15c, and 25 cents. This is beautiful trimming for Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Will wash and is very durable.

Five Cases of Good Dark Prints, at 5 Cents a yd. Ten Cases of Beautiful Dark Prints, 16 Yards for a Dollar. Bleached Brown Muslin very Low. We will sell you Lonsdale's fruit of the Loom and Hill's Semper Idem.

At prices lower than they have been since the war. Every family should avail themselves of this opportunity and get a piece for spring use. We will sell you the best!

-Black Cashmere-

in the market. We will sell you the best colored CAMEL'S HAIR for 25 cents now, warranted all wool. We will make your prices on all fall goods, that will pay you to buy.

To the Ladies of Janesville and Rock County:

When you are looking for any kind of goods in our line, you will find it will pay you to call in at this sale and look our stock over.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Empire Drug Store!

WM. M. ELDERIDGE, - Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, GLASS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Full Line of the Standard Patent Medicines Constantly in Stock

Also the best remedy for Asthma in the market. He has the best remedy for Hog Cholera known. An endless variety of

Toilet Articles as Cheap as the Cheapest.

A FULL STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

Wm. M. Eldridge,

No. 27 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

COME AND SEE ME

IN ADDITION TO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies!

And Platform Wagons, I have on hand an elegant assortment of

Cutters, and Swell Bodies and Portlands,

FINELY TRIMMED WITH THE BEST PLUSH AND MOQUETTE.

My work is warranted to be as represented in all particulars, and I will sell goods at prices that defy competition by any builder of first class work.

Repairing and Painting

Of all kinds, has my personal attention. I also furnish designs and specifications for everything in the Carriage and Wagon line.

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